

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXX, NO. 94.

HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1709.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month, Local \$.50
Per month, Foreign75
Per year, Local 5.00
Per year, Foreign 6.00

Payable invariably in Advance.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY
Publishers.

GEO. H. PARIS, Manager.
Honolulu, H. I.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,
Attorney at Law, No. 113 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

CARTER & KINNEY,
Attorneys at Law, No. 24 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law and Agent to take Acknowledgments, No. 13 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Attends all Courts of the Republic, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Attorney at Law, No. 66 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Attorney at Law, No. 11 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

MISS D. LAMB,
Notary Public, Office of J. A. Magoon, 32 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.,
Dental Rooms on Fort Street, Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN,
Will be pleased to transact any business entrusted to his care. Office over Bishop's Bank.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery and Feed Store, Corner King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN
Investment Company, Ltd. Money loaned for long or short periods on approved security.

W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt and Building Materials, all kinds.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,
Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise, Queen St., Honolulu.

C. E. WILLIAMS & SON,
Furniture of Every Description, King Street.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents, Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,
Frank Brown, Manager, 28 and 30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
Importers of General Merchandise and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
Commission Merchants, No. 215 Front St., San Francisco, Cal. P. O. Box 2603.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Importers and Commission Merchants, Agents for Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters, British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co., and Northern Assurance Company.

Theo. H. Davies, Harold Janion.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,
Commission Merchants, 12 and 13 The Albany, Liverpool.

R. Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.

LEWERS & COOKE,
Successors to Lewers & Dickson.

Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials, Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description made to order.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants, King and Bethel Streets, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROS.,
Importers of General Merchandise, from France, England, Germany and United States, No. 55 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROS.,
Commission Merchants, Particular attention paid to filling and shipping island orders, 296 Front Street, San Francisco.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Corner Fort and King Sts.

OFFICERS:
Wm. W. Hall, President and Manager
E. O. Hall, Secretary and Treasurer
Wm. F. Allen, Auditor
Thos. May and T. W. Hobron, Directors

C. HUSTACE, Wholesale and Retail Grocer

LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.
Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores
Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.
TELEPHONE 119.

ALLEN & ROBINSON, Queen Street.

Dealers in Lumber, Windows, Doors, Blinds
AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Wall Paper, Paints and Oils.
Stove and Steam Coal.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

GILBERT F. LITTLE, Attorney at Law,

HILO, HAWAII.

PALACE Candy and Stationery Store,

Successor to Chas. Scharf & Co.,
ARLINGTON BLOCK, HONOLULU, H. I.

Fine Confections and Chocolates put up especially for the Island trade.

News Periodicals, Latest Coast Papers, Magazines

If you wish to subscribe for any Paper or Magazine published, it will pay you to call on us. P. O. BOX 88.

Publishers of Libornio's Hawaiian Mask, Etc.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company.
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELM OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

Doernbecher Furniture Mfg. Company, INCORPORATED,

733 to 741 Mission Street, San Francisco, California.

BEDROOM SUITS, BEDS,
TABLES, CHIFFONNIERS.

Catalogue sent to the trade only.

LABORERS FOR THE PLANTERS

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM Japan, where I have been in the interests of the labor supply for our plantations, I am prepared to furnish any number of laborers under the only practicable plan yet put forth.

MY PLAN as set forth in the prospectus of Ogura & Co., requires the planters to pay the passage money of the laborer to this place and other expenses after arrival, \$25 passage money for each male and \$20 for each female.

After investigation of the subject, I am satisfied that it is the only plan by which laborers can be recruited for this place and be reasonably sure of obtaining them.

I most respectfully request that your orders be placed with me as soon as possible in order to secure the approval of the authorities here and to enable me to have the laborers recruited quickly.

G. E. BOARDMAN,
4129-1m 1709-1w Agent for Ogura & Co.

NOTICE.

All advertisements intended to be published in the Semi-weekly GAZETTE must be at the office of the Company not later than 5 o'clock P. M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and for the KUOKOA, THURSDAYS; otherwise no assurance can be given that same will be published in the first issue following.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.,

GEO. H. PARIS,
Manager.

SUGAR MEN IN COUNCIL

Fourteenth Annual Meeting of
Planters' Labor & Supply Co.

TO ORGANIZE UNDER NEW NAME.

Funds to be Raised by Direct Tax on
Sugar Crop—Decrease in the Output.
Discussion of Fertilizers—Lengthy
Report on Soils by Prof. Maxwell.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company was opened in the new rooms of the association, Nuuanu street, Monday morning at 10 o'clock by President Schaefer. The attendance was as large, if not larger, than the last year's meeting, most of the plantations being represented by either managers or agents. Quite a number of town people were present, many of whom were interested in the association and its work. President Dole being among the number. Fertilizer manufacturers were represented by Messrs. Miller and Haas, of San Francisco and A. F. Cooke and Dr. Avadani, local dealers. Among the visiting managers were Messrs. J. A. Scott, C. C. Kennedy, W. W. Goodale, C. M. Walton, A. S. Wilcox, Cropp, Hind, W. J. Lowrie, Morrison and others.

The morning session was rather a short one, adjournment being made before noon. Most of the time was consumed in discussion of a satisfactory manner of raising revenue to liquidate back indebtedness and expense of conducting future work of the association.

President Schaefer opened the meeting in the following well-timed remarks:

"GENTLEMEN:—In the name of the Board of Trustees of the Planters' Labor and Supply Co., I welcome you to this annual session of your association and I thank you all for your attendance today, and particularly those who for the good of this society, have come from distant parts of these islands at a sacrifice to their individual interests.

"I trust that all those who are here today will not regret that they have come, as this annual meeting promises to be most interesting and instructive to all who feel an interest in the intelligent advancement of the agricultural pursuits of these islands.

"With your concurrence and authority this society has entered upon an enlarged sphere of activity and usefulness by the establishment of a laboratory and experimental station, and I am happy to say that the efforts of the Board of Trustees to establish this important work under the most competent superintendence, have been most successful in securing the services of Dr. Maxwell, for that position, who now, assisted by Mr. Crawley, as chemist, has full charge of the station. The sphere of this station may be enlarged in various directions and it will be left to your judgment to decide where the limits should be drawn and where the immediate extension in this line may be made to the best advantage.

"Dr. Maxwell's elaborate reports to this meeting on the subjects of specific fertilizers will be a guide for the future action of this association in this whole matter.

"The P. L. & S. Co. under its incorporated name, has under the changed condition of things outlived its sphere limited by charter provisions and a proposition will be submitted to you for incorporating the existing company and to reorganize the same as an association under a new name, the by-laws of which have been carefully prepared and revised and will be submitted for your approval.

"The secretary's report will more clearly place before you the work of this society done through its board of trustees in the course of the year now closed, while the treasurer will submit to you his financial statement with suggestions how to provide for the increased needs of the association for the new year.

"The annual report of the committee of this association will bring up for discussion the principal subjects of interest to planters, and among them I trust that the protection of the forests and of the sources of the water supply of these islands will receive your particular attention. This subject becomes of growing importance from year to year, and the Government, recognizing this fact, has officially expressed its willingness to cooperate with others interested to devise ways and means to stay the destruction of the remaining forests on the various islands. The Commissioner of Forestry and Agriculture in his report refers to this all-important subject at some length, and I confidently trust that his remarks will have weight.

"In closing these introductory remarks, I desire to express to you my earnest wish that the deliberations of this meeting may be fruitful of substantial practical results to the benefit of the agricultural pursuits of these islands and that the personal intercourse between the members of this society may bring them more closely together in the social sphere of life, thus engendering a better understanding and a heartier co-operation for the common good."

Secretary Bolte followed with his report, while in turn came the statement and recommendations of Treasurer P. C. Jones. On motion it was agreed to dispense with reading of last year's minutes, as they had been published in the Planters' Monthly.

The report of Secretary Bolte showed that a great deal of progress had been made in various directions: the inauguration of a laboratory and experimental station, with Dr. Walter Maxwell as director and J. T. Crawley as chemist. Dr. Maxwell had made a tour of the islands and visited nearly every plantation, familiarizing himself with the conditions of the various localities, thereby enabling him to give the plantation managers the benefit of his thorough, practical and scientific knowledge of agriculture and sugar-making. The weather had been favorable during the past season, but last season's crop fell short by 10 per cent of the previous one, leaving 149,365 tons for 1894-95, against 166,432 tons for 1893-94.

Treasurer Jones' report was lengthy and dealt in detail with the financial affairs of the association. It showed the company to be some \$16,000 in debt, most of which was incurred through the establishment of the new station and expense of maintaining the same. Mr. Jones recommended that an assessment of 5 cents a ton be placed on the output of the present season's crop, 149,365 tons, as a means of raising necessary funds to carry on the work and cover incurred expense. This was made in the form of a motion, followed by a like motion in the matter of taxing fertilizers.

He advocated placing a tax of 50 cents on each ton used by the planters, the amount to be paid by the manufacturers; 20,000 tons was about the amount used by the plantations yearly, and on that basis the sum of \$10,000 could be raised, leaving some \$6,000 to be paid by a direct assessment on the sugar crop. These recommendations provoked a great deal of discussion, Prof. Maxwell being called upon often to explain the cost of certain investigations, etc.

Mr. Hackfeld approved of fertilizers being used by the planters only after having been passed on by the chemist, with satisfactory results. He doubted the propriety of placing a tax of 50 cents on each ton of the product used in the islands. Most of the supply came from San Francisco, but arrangements were under way to furnish all that was needed by home companies. A State law of Louisiana made it obligatory to pay that amount, but he did not believe it could be carried out in Hawaii. The best way to reach a satisfactory conclusion was to refer the matter to a committee, and he named 25 cents tax per ton as a compromise and equitable amount.

Mr. Kennedy could not see the justice in taxing some of the plantations the cost of using fertilizers for the use of those not using any. He thought it best to raise the revenue required by a direct tax on the sugar crop. Mr. Scott took the same stand. Others favored and opposed the mentioned plan. After considerable discussion, coupled with several amendments, it was finally agreed to place an assessment of 25 cents on each ton of sugar raised this year, if it was found necessary, in order to clear off indebtedness.

Before the matter was disposed of, however, many recommendations were made and voted down, the sense of the meeting seeming to favor meeting all expenses by a direct tax on sugar and without making any charge for analysis of fertilizers. Professor Maxwell told the meeting that such a course would be utterly impracticable, as the chemists could not carry out the work. Thirty dollars was named as the cost of making an analysis, whether large or small. It was finally agreed to refer the matter to a committee of four to act in conjunction with Professor Maxwell, and on motion Mr. Morrison the chair named Messrs. Morrison, Swanzy, Cropp and Young.

Mr. Jones, speaking for the good and welfare of the association, said the board of trustees desired to make the institution a permanent and efficient one. In order to get the best results, it was absolutely necessary to have good men and pay them good salaries, amounts which would recompense the association and those in its employ. The trustees unanimously favored increasing Professor Maxwell's salary, commencing with the beginning of the new year. They felt he was deserving of the increased stipend, although the professor was under contract until next April at a much smaller salary. There was no opposition to the proposed change and the item passed as recommended. Mr. Crawley had proven to be a most valuable chemist and assistant. Professor Maxwell spoke in the highest terms of his services and the trustees had concluded his claim for an increased salary. It was unanimously agreed to materially increase his salary to date from October 1st. Further estimated expenses were named for paying a second assistant chemist and for carrying on laboratory work. If it was decided to begin experimental work in other respects a still further sum would be necessary. Professor Maxwell thought it best to defer that part of the work until this time next year. Adjourned till 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon meeting of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company was called to order by the president at 1:45.

The committee appointed at the morning session regarding prices of analysis for fertilizers reported as follows: "The committee appointed to consider the question as to whether the charge for analysis of fertilizers shall belong to the manufacturer and seller or to the consumer, recommend that each planter having an analysis made shall pay to this association the cost of such analysis according to a scale of charges to be determined by

the director of the experimental station and laboratory."

In recommending adoption of the committee's report Mr. Marsden said the matter had to do with others than sugar raisers. Coffee producers might want analyses made and in accordance therewith on which the basis of charge was made.

Secretary Bolte thought the manufacturers should be made to pay 25 cents a ton; it would not prove a hardship to them; but on the other hand be advantageous to increased sales. Professor Maxwell would see that the analysis the fertilizer is sold under is correct.

Mr. Young and others spoke on the committee's report, after which the same was adopted.

Mr. Swanzy proposed that the director and the trustees be a committee to establish a scale of prices. Adopted.

Professor Maxwell, director of the experiment station, then read his report on the soils of the islands. The report treated the matter on broad lines and brought out many scientific features of practical interest.

On motion of Mr. Marsden, the report was accepted and ordered printed for distribution.

REPORT ON LABOR.

The report of the labor committee, a lengthy, but very interesting document, was read by F. M. Swanzy, chairman of the committee. The areas in the islands are larger than at any previous time, which, with the improved conditions of sugar culture, will give the largest output of sugar of any year thus far. The crop is estimated at 190,000 tons. In spite of the efforts of the trustees there is a prospect of the labor supply falling short of the requirements.

It was hoped that the mission of Mr. Thurston to Portugal would result in the resumption of emigration from that country. The proposed importation of 800 Portuguese had resulted in 342 landing in April, and the prospect of more coming is uncertain. The work of Mr. Thurston and other Hawaiian representatives had been hampered by an organization existing in the Azores to obtain immigrants for Brazil. The Portuguese brought in April cost the planters \$65,000, which, when divided among the plantations, is a larger sum than can be afforded. A scheme is now on foot to bring Portuguese in small lots via the United States, and the planters have agreed to take a number equal to 20 per cent of the Japanese and Chinese laborers received on condition that the expenses shall not exceed \$100 per man. The efforts to obtain Chinese from Hongkong were reviewed. The number applied for was 1575, of whom 942 have been received. The Chinese who have thus far arrived seemed satisfied with their condition, and the employers, so far as heard from, have expressed satisfaction with the men.

The Japanese have done good service, and have given little trouble. Suggestions have been made for obtaining Germans for agricultural laborers. This matter is under consideration. The following census of laborers is given:

Portuguese (males), Oct. 19, '94..... 4,700
Arrivals Oct. '94 to Nov. 19, '95..... 342
Estimated Portuguese population 5,042

Japanese (males) Oct. 19, '94..... 21,576
Arrivals Oct. 19, '94 to Nov. 19, '95..... 2,307
Departures..... 1,319

Total Japanese..... 22,564

Chinese Oct. 19, '94..... 14,114
Arrivals to Nov. 19, '95..... 3,216
Departures..... 1,628

Total Chinese..... 15,702

These figures embrace all classes and take no account of mortality, hence the figures cannot be taken as exact. It is apparent however that there are a number not actively employed. Many of the Chinese and Japanese are employed in domestic service and on rice plantations. From particular supply by managers of all sugar plantations and of the principal coffee plantations the following figures showing the nationality of the field laborers thereon employed have been compiled:

	Men.	Wom.	Child'n.	Total.
Hawaiians	1,561	15	0	1,576
Portuguese	2,046	20	326	2,392
Chinese	4,677	3	0	4,680
Japanese	10,572	969	0	11,541
Others	379	0	0	379
Total	18,995	1,003	326	20,454

Of these laborers these are under contract:

	Men.	Wom.	Total.
Hawaiians	594	0	594
Portuguese	439	49	488
Chinese	963	—	963
Japanese	6,675	664	7,339
Others	107	—	107
Total	8,808	713	9,521

Not under contract:

	Men.	Wom.	Child'n.	Total.
Hawaiians	967	15	0	1,012
Portuguese	1,607	157	326	2,090
Chinese	3,614	3	—	3,617
Japanese	4,197	305	—	4,502
Others	272	—	—	272
Total	10,157	480	326	10,963

Comparing these figures with last year shows that the total number of male laborers now on sugar plantations is 129 above what it was in October, 1894; that there are 29 more contract laborers and about 229 more free laborers. The figures also show that of the three nationalities upon which the planters depend for field labor there are in the country about 3900 Portuguese, about 10,000 Japanese, and about 11,600 Chinese engaged in industries and occupations other than sugar cultivation.

Particulars obtained from thirty-four coffee plantations show that this industry employs 446 laborers as fol-

lows: Hawaiians 25, Japanese 390, Chinese 11, Portuguese 7, others 4. It is not easy to account for the large surplus of apparently unemployed Japanese.

Answers to queries sent to each plantation show that there have been no serious strikes. Reports from the last lot of Portuguese vary, but all agree that it cost too much to bring them here. One half of the planters are satisfied with these men and one-half are not. The Oporto men are especially hard to get along with.

The desertions have been about 450 90 per cent of which were among the Japanese. The passbook system has proven a good move. Planters complain of being short of labor for the coming campaign. About 3,500 men will be required to deal with the next crop. The coffee planters seem to be well supplied with laborers. Roughly speaking, a coffee plantation of from 200 to 250 acres requires from 75 to 100 laborers, with perhaps 30 additional in crop time.

This report was accepted and ordered printed. The report on cultivation was read by W. W. Goodale. He remarked upon the varying conditions met with on different plantations; considered the losses from not stripping at all would as a rule be less than those that are caused by too frequent or too high stripping; the report favored irrigation.

Discussion of the effectiveness of stripping brought out varying opinions. Mr. Morrison did not favor it. Mr. Kennedy said that owing to the wet weather stripping is a necessity. Mr. Lowrie thought there was not much necessity for stripping in a dry district.

J. A. Scott read the report on machinery, in which was noted many important changes throughout the country. The roller mills are giving better results than the diffusion plants; opinions differ as to the effectiveness of two-roller and three-roller mills. The report of the Ewa chemist on superheated clarification was read. Mr. Scott considered this system useful in districts where the juice is the same standard as at Ewa, but with juice of ordinary purity he could not consider it necessary. The use of molasses in burning trash was touched upon; also the patent wire-chute landings explained and favorably commented upon.

In the discussion of the report Mr. Young told of his investigation of the continuous discharge centrifugals. They are a success with high grades of sugar; it is a question whether they will work with low grades. Mr. Young was convinced that the two-roller mill was superior to the three-roller mill. Mr. Morrison upheld the three-roller mill. Mr. Scott's report was accepted and ordered printed.

H. M. Whitney said that owing to the absence of W. R. Castle and W. G. Irwin he had not prepared a report on reciprocity. He gave a few remarks on the benefit derived therefrom. In this connection President Dole referred to the reported attitude of the California wine growers toward the reciprocity treaty. Mr. Miller, who has traveled through California, said he did not think the agitation would amount to anything. Mr. Schaefer was of the same opinion.

President Dole remarked upon features of the labor report. It showed there were many Japanese in the country who were not employed on the plantations. What are they doing? What proportion leave the plantations and for what reason? He also spoke of the sanitary conditions of plantation quarters, and said, in consequence of the cholera epidemic, the Government intended to investigate the sanitary conditions on plantations. He suggested that the plantations make the surroundings so pleasant that laborers would remain.

Mr. Lowrie of Ewa thought the laborers' quarters were in good condition. The Japanese were a roving people. They go away, but come back after a while. He, as well as others, remarked on the trouble of making the Japanese keep their quarters clean.

Mr. Scott said much of the floating population became professional gamblers and lived on the people at work in the field. The only way to find out what they were doing was for the Government to take a census.

Mr. Swanzy referred to the necessity of a registration law. Mr. Dole said this matter was in the hands of a commission which would report at the next Legislature.

During the latter part of the meeting, Mr. Lowrie spoke of the profit-sharing system of Ewa. It had been successful except among the Portuguese. They could not agree for more than a month at most. Chinese and Japanese were better. Mr. Kennedy reported the same results from his experience.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned to 10 o'clock Tuesday.

SOMEBODY TOLD ON HIM.

School Teacher at Haunala Arrested—Released on Bail.

A party named Breckinridge, who teaches school at Haunala, on the other side of this island, was arrested yesterday for having violated a certain section of the Penal Code. The crime was supposed to have been committed near where the gentlemen teaches the young idea how to shoot. The name of the other and necessary principal was not made public, but is known to the police officials. Deputy Marshal Hitecock made a special trip over to Haunala for the purpose of inquiring into the matter.

Breckinridge was released on bail during yesterday.